

also list the species in Botswana and Namibia, but this is not confirmed by other authors⁹.

Ayres' Hawk-Eagle is primarily resident: records away from breeding or presumed breeding areas are rare. Barlow *et al.*¹ list three previous records in The Gambia: at Yundum (Western Division) in March 1991 and at Kampant in April 1991 and March 1994. An earlier record, of a bird photographed near Elephant Island on 13 January 1984 was rejected, being considered to be most probably an immature African Fish-Eagle *Haliaeetus vocifer*⁵. Its status is uncertain in Senegal¹, where an earlier record was deemed unacceptable by Morel & Morel⁸. ☞

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Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* in Ethiopia and its status in Africa

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L'observation d'une Bergeronnette citrine *Motacilla citreola* au Lac Ziway, Éthiopie, le 25 février 1997, est rapportée. Ceci constitue la quatrième observation de l'espèce dans le pays. Sur le continent africain, l'espèce a par ailleurs été signalée en Égypte (3 fois), à Djibouti (1 fois) et au Maroc (1 fois).

On 25 February 1997, while watching numerous Yellow Wagtails *Motacilla flava* foraging along the shores of Lake Ziway, Ethiopia, Benoit Forget and I found a first-winter Citrine Wagtail *M. citreola* amongst them. The bird was noticed due to its very grey overall appearance, two rather narrow but distinct white wingbars and relatively longer tail. Closer views allowed us to see the characteristic broad pale supercilium reaching down the sides of the neck and

surrounding the grey ear-coverts. Other features included: entirely grey upperparts with darker grey wing feathers narrowly edged whitish, very dark grey tail with white outer feathers, white throat, and yellow wash on the breast. I had previously seen the species in Israel, the Netherlands and Egypt.

Citrine Wagtail is rarely recorded in Africa. There are ten (or 11?) records from Egypt (the record from April 1985, mentioned by Goodman & Meininger², is



Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* by Mark Andrews

considered the first, but a sighting from the same area, by the same observer, is dated April 1983 in Keith *et al.*³); most of these, however, are from Sinai, with only three from the African continent (see Appendix), at Hurghada, in September 1992 and March 1993^{4,5} and at Abu Simbel in September 1996 (*Bull. ABC* 4: 50). There is one recent record for Morocco, at Marais du Bas Loukkos, on 3–5 January 1995 (Bergier *et al.*¹). Keith *et al.*³ mention only one record for the Afrotropical region, from Djibouti, of a bird moulting into second-summer plumage, at Oued Petite Doua, on 26 February 1990 (*OSME Bull.* 24: 37). Since then, three records from Ethiopia have been published. What was apparently the first Citrine Wagtail for the country was seen and photographed at Dinsho, in Bale Mountains National Park, on 7 January 1994 (*Bull. ABC* 1: 29). Two further records include another one from Bale on 15 March 1994 and an adult female at Boyo, near Hosaina, on 11 November 1994 (*Bull. ABC* 2: 62).

The species may well be overlooked in north-eastern Africa. Among the millions of Yellow Wagtails that migrate through and winter in Ethiopia, a few Citrine Wagtails may indeed easily pass unnoticed. 🦉

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Appendix: Records of Citrine Wagtail *M. citreola* from Egypt collated from *OSME Bulletin* and *Sandgrouse* up to 1997.

1. Lake Bardawil, north Sinai, on 19 April 1985². Keith *et al.*³ mention a record, from Zaranik, north Sinai, in early April 1983. Both records are by Hilary Fry and presumably refer to just one individual.
 - 2–3. Na'ama, Sharm el Sheikh, 25–26 November 1991; El Tur, Sinai, 26 November 1991 (A Grieve). *OSME Bull.* 28: 54.
 - 4–5. Female, Hurghada, 21 September 1992 (C Gibbons); Sharm-el-Sheikh, 17–18 October 1992 (S Madge/ Birdquest). *OSME Bull.* 30: 41.
 6. Hurghada, 18 March 1993 (S & M Baha el Din, J Tidy). *OSME Bull.* 29: 37.
 7. Male, Sheikh Zweid, north Sinai, 30 March 1995 (D Murdoch). *OSME Bull.* 35: 68.
 - 8–9. Singles at Nuweiba and Sharm el Sheikh sewage farm, 6 May 1996. *Sandgrouse* 18(2): 79.
 10. Single at Abu Simbel in September 1996. *Bull. ABC* 4: 50.
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Feeding behaviour of Collared Nightjar *Caprimulgus enarratus*

Malcolm Roxby

Dans la Réserve Spéciale de Périnet, Madagascar de l'Est, un Engoulevent à collier *Caprimulgus enarratus* fut observé en train de chasser, dans la soirée du 22 novembre 1997. Le comportement de cette espèce semble avoir été peu documenté. L'oiseau était perché à environ 20 m de hauteur sur la branche supérieure dénudée d'un arbre mort surplombant une rivière en forêt primaire. De son perchoir, l'oiseau se lançait à la poursuite d'une proie volante non-identifiée et, après l'avoir capturée, retournait à la même branche, un peu à la manière d'un gobemouche. Pendant les 15 minutes environ d'observation, l'oiseau a fait plusieurs sorties semblables, retournant toujours à son perchoir. Les vols furent courts—leur distance n'excédant pas les 10 m—et des vols de chasse prolongés, tels qu'effectués par les autres espèces d'engoulevents, ne furent pas observés.

While spotlighting for owls and lemurs in the Périnet Special Reserve, eastern Madagascar on 22 November 1997, a Collared Nightjar *Caprimulgus enarratus* was observed foraging. As there appears to

be little published information on the behaviour of this species and I can find nothing in the available literature¹ describing its feeding habits, the following may be of interest.